Prusia, who were in contention about the supremacy over the other German States, have become reconciled; the young Austrian Emperor has gone to Berlin, and paid a visit to the King of Prussia, an event which had not before taken place, no Austrian Emperor having ever been in Berlin.

Whether the German despots will renew their unholy alliance, and continue their absolute and despotic course, or prefer to draw their subjects again into their interest, in adopting a more liberal and conciliatory course, time will show. To judge, however, from the past, and from their incapacity and ill-will, such a prudent course is not likely to take place; on the contrary, they seem to believe that justice and indulgence will only spoil their people—that they must be governed and ruled with an iron rod.

place; on the contrary, they seem to believe that justice and indulgence will only spoil their people—that they must be governed and ruled with an iron rod.

Oppression of the most lawless kind continues, and is on the increase; the German rulers are, however, no longer satisfied with making their subjects feel the iron rod; they try to apply the same also to foreigners, and, in particular, to such American citizens as were born in Germany. An outrageous proceeding against one of our citizens, by the Prussian police officers at Minden, has been told to me by the sufferer, who, as evidence of the truth of his account, has shown to me his passport from the Department of State, dated 20th October last. The bearer, Mr. Rheinheimer, of Baltimore, came over to Germany to the have two of his children, which he had left here for the sake of education. On his arrival at Minden, in Prussia, with the train from Bremen for Cologne, his baggage was examined by the custom and police officers, Minden being a frontier town; nothing that was dutiable being found, the police officer took a periodical in his hand, and, finding that the same was printed in the German language, he seized all those in the trunk, four in number—they being a German quarterly magazine, called the "Didaskalia," printed in 1848 and 1849, by Maclea, at Baltimore; they then ordered the effects of Mr. Rheinheimer to be stopped, and to be sent to the office of the police, where he also was conducted, like a criminal, under the escort of gen d'armes. Arrived there, he had to undress and undergo a bodily search, without, however, any result. He then had all his papers taken from him, which were read by the police officers, and onthing being found, Mr. Rheinheimer was liberated; only the four numbers of the American periodical printed in the German language, with his travelling contract and n number of blank sea contracts, were retained, which fact was endorsed on his passport in the following terms:—"The bearer is permitted to go, via Cologne, to Mayence. Seve

agreeable to the Minden police officers—nothing clse has been laid to his charge.

Such a flagrant outrage against one of our fellow-citizens by Prussian menials ought certainly not to be suffered by our government. Mr. Rheinheimer has gone from here to Frankfort-on-the-Main, to claim there the assistance and protection of our consul; but, to judge from what I have heard of him, it is to be feared that his efforts will be made in vain. Our consulate there is in a most deplorable state. The incumbent, Mr. Swendler, is an old gentleman of about 80 years, several years confined by gout and lameness to his chair, unable to move any of his limbs, totally unfit to help himself, and, naturally, not others. Besides his bodily infirmity and incapacity, he is in his dotage; he has only one idea—to get fees—and as these must be a scarce article with the consulate at Frankfort, he is constantly complaining that the office is troublesome, and yields him no recompense; still he keeps it, and would be angry with any one who should advise him to resign. Being unable to write, he had a stamp made representing his signature, which his servant must press upon the authentication and oaths of invoices written by a son-in-law, and on other papers on which he caucharge his fees.

Our fellow-citizens who may require protection or advice will therefore leok in vain to obtain them

a son-in-law, and on other papers on which he can charge his fees.

Our fellow-citizens who may require protection or advice will therefore look in vain to obtain them there; consul Swendler, whatever may be his inclination of advising them, is in reality unable and unfit to do so. The old gentleman is not to be blamed; it is our government on which the responsibility rests, for continuing such an old, infirm, and unfit gentleman in an office like the consulate at Frankfort; which, although for fees of dollars and cents a very unimportant one, in point of making itself useful, and necessary for the protection of our citizens, it stands foremost. We have legations at Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, all of which are too remote from the great thoroughfare, the Rhine. The least which we Americans can, therefore, expect from our government, is that it keep at Frankfort an ablebodied, intelligent consul, and not a superannuated old gentleman like Mr. Swendler.

As Mr. Rheinheimer will have little chance of receiving, at Frankfort, from old Mr. S., any assistance and protection, you had better take Mr. Rheinheimer's case in hand, and all our German born citizens will thank you for it. Yours truly,

MAYENCE, Jan. 1, 1853.

MAYENCE, Jan. 1, 1853.

The Arrest of an American Citizen-The German Police-Opinion of an American Consul-Louis Napoleon's Election, &c.

A happy new year, and a great many returns to you, and all connected with the HERALD. In my letter of the 20th ult. I gave you an account of the outrage committed on an American citizen-a Mr. Reineheimer, of Baltimore-by the Prussian police, at Minden; and I told you he had gone to Frankfort, to seek redress from our Consul. But as the present one, Mr. Swendler, is too infirm to help himself, I knew he could not assist Mr. Reineheimer. Although I have been borne out in this my belief, I am happy to say that our government has made some provision for that neglected consulate, by charging our consul for Hesse, Mr. Graebe, with its duties, who for this purpose has moved to Frankfort. This gentleman purpose has moved to Frankfort. This gentleman has taken the affair of Mr. Reineheimer in hand, noted his depositions on the record, and, after having ascertained by a direct inquiry of the police at Minden that the case was really such as Mr. Reineheimer had represented, he has reported the same to our government at Washington, and to the American legation at Berlin, in order that the latter might insist on satisfaction being given to Mr. Reineheimer, and the guarantee of our citizens being no more exposed to such ill treatment by the too often over officious Prussian police officers. Our Minister at Berlin having now in hand the proof of these overt acts, ought not to neglect to defend the rights of our citizens, as by so doing we can alone expect to be respected.

respected.

Mr. Reineheimer has permitted me to take a copy of the letter from Consul Graebe to Mr. Barnard, our Minister at Berlin, which will explain his case more fully. The following is a

GOPY.

COPY.

FRANKPORT, Dec. 20, 1852.

I beg leave to transmit herewith an extract from the record of this Consultar, from which the Hon. Sir will see that a citizen of the United States, a Mr. Reine-heimer, of Baltimore, has made complaints of an outrage being committed on him by the Prussian police at Minden, for the particulars of which I beg to refer to the enclosed. The main point to which I permit myself to draw the attention of the Hon. Sir, is the rise of the Prussian police, by which the same insinuates and leaves to infer that Mr. Reineheimer had come over to distribute prohibited democratic publications, whereas he had only four numbers of a publications, whereas he had only four numbers of a publications, and, in each number, a review of the late events in Europe. The numbers which Mr. Reineheimer had with him were printed already in 1848 and 1849, and no American would have considered it any wrong to have them with him. In consequence of the vise, Mr. Reineheimer will be considered by all the German authorities as a kind of democratic emissary, sent over for the distribution of democratical papers, whilst his sole object is to take his children back to the United States.

An investigation of the conduct of the Prussian police will prove of interest to all Americans; the more so, so long as the Prussian government has not published what printed matters travellers through its dominions are not permitted to have with them, even for their own use; so long will every American citizen coming this way be exposed to a similar abuse.

Most of our fellow citizens who of late have entered Germany by way of Prussia complain of the vexatious treatment they receive from the Prussian police officers, COPY.

posed to a similar abuse.

Most of our fellow citizens who of late have entered Germany by way of Prussia complain of the vexatious treatment they receive from the Prussian police officers, principally in regard to the visit of their passports. Their cases were not, however, generally of so thagrant a nature as to require your Honor's interference.

Desiring to give to your Honor both sides of the case, I have solicited information on the subject from the police of Minden; for which purpose I sent them a copy of Mr. Reincheimer's deposition. Your Honor will see that the police of Minden concede the fact, and as a reason for the same, the impector says that the officer charged with the control of foreign travellers had suspected the motive of Mr. Reincheimer's voyage and the identity of his person.

Now, a traveller who merely passes through the territory of a friendly State, on his way to another one, is certainly not bound to state to the police officers of the former the reason why he is visiting the latter; besides, the reason Mr. R. gave for his doing so was certainly neither so extraordinary nor so unnatural as to excite suspicion. The mere inquiry as to the motive of his coming over appears, to say the least, a novel procedure. As regards the doubt the police officers pretend to have lad about the identity of Mr. Reincheimer, nothing was easier than to clear this up; Mr. R. being provided with a passport from the State Department, in which was his description. All that was needed was to compare his person therewith. The reason assigned by the inspector of the notice at Minden is certainly not sufficient to warrant the arrest of a traveller, to have himself and his effects carried to the office of the police to have said effects overlanded there a second thus, and to undergo an examination of his person.

The inspector of the police says further;—
'With him were found four numbers of a quarterly magazine—the 'Bidashalia of S. Maclea,' Baltimore, 1848.
1849—a contract to engage passengers, and a number of price lists and cards of a Bremen shipowner—Messralattel & Co. The 'Bidashalia' contained, amongst light reading, in a liberal republican style, the biography of revolutionary men, such as Robert Blum, Frederick Hacher, and others; and in number three, pages 429 and 430, an incorrect description of the revolution at Borlin, in March, 1848, treating therein his majesty the King of Prussia with disrepete and contempt.'

Now, the Prussian police cannot expect that a magazine, printed and intended for an American publication, should be edited in a monarchical and illiberal style. The article of which the Prussian police complains, and which it assigns as a reason for abusing Mr. Rheinheimer, was taken in 1848 from papers printed at that time, and with the same words, in Germany, nay even in Prussia.

The Prussian police might have had an excuse, had Mr. Rheinheimer communicated these periodicals to others; but they were in his trunk, and Mr. Rheinheimer had, on inquiry, declared that they were used by him merely for his own reading. From this the inspector of the police draws the conclusion that by his reading such articles, Mr. Rheinheimer must have the same sentiments, and consequently be a dangerous subject; certainly not only a very novel, but also a very dangerous conclusion, to hold the readers answerable for the ideas and principles of the writers.

As a reason for taking from Mr. R. the other papers.

writers.

As a reason for taking from Mr. R. the other papers, the Inspector of the Police says that the contract authorized him to engage one hundred passengers for one of Mesars, Battel & Co.'s vessels—that, although there was no evidence against him, he intended to persuade Prussian subjects to emigrate—that the possession of such a contract proved that such must be his intention in the State of his nativity.

Mr. Rheinheimer having come from Baltimore in one of Mesars, Battel & Co.'s vessels, they had asked him to recommend their ships to those who intended to emigrate; for facilitating this purpose, they had given to him the contract. The local laws of several German States require every one who acts as agent for foreign shipowners to be provided with a special license, with a heavy penalty for each passenger he may contract with for his passage without such a license. Mr. Rheinheimer had undoubtedly a right to enter into a contract with Mesars. Battel & Co. but he could not make use thereof before he had obtained a license from the State authorities. So long as he did not act thereon, so long is the contract are before the had obtained a license from the State authorities. So long as he did not act thereon, so long is the contract are before the had obtained a license from the State authorities is trying to make it appear.

Not one of the points brought forth by the police of Minden can serve in any way to excuse the outrage committed by the same on Mr. Reincheimer; the main excuse is that the same had in his possession four numbers of a magazine in which his Prussian majesty has been abused. These were, however, printed four or five years ago, at a time when, even in his own dominions, but that the Prussian government has the right to forbid the entrance of such publications into its dominions; but that the Prussian government assurances that henceforth they will be secure a linet similar out repays by having such or similar publications with them, for their own use; and the Prussian government assurance

Revue des Deux Mondes and Annuaire of 1851 and 1852.

M. Buloz, the worthy publisher of this valuable review, which is considered in Europe as the rival of the celebrated "Edinburgh Review," has just issued the second volume of the "Annuaire," which obtained last year such success among the literati o Paris and other parts of Europe. This book contains Paris and other parts of Europe. This book contains the most precious documents of every court in Europe, which have been furnished to the publisher by the diplomats and governments of all the countries here mentioned. The part of the United States, which has been written by M. E. Montegut, upon documents furnished him by our minister in Paris, Mr. B. H. R. (who gave him the file of the Nkw York Herald, the best document to be had in Paris,) is treated with the utmost lucidity and elegance of style. The important questions which have had so much fame during the past year are have had so much fame during the past year are developed with great energy, and will receive the approbation of all its readers. This book, as well as the "Revue des Deux Mondes," is to be found at Mr. Baillere's book store, in New York.

at Mr. Baillere's book store, in New York.

The Policy of the New Foreign Minister of England.

[From the London Globe, Dec. 31.]

Nor can it be expected that Lord John Russell should in-sist on our neighbors retracing every illegal advance which Lord Malmesbury's idleness and weakness permitted them to secure. But we are persuaded that Lord John Russell will keep a jealous eye on any renewal of such outrages as resulted in the new Press law in Belgium, that Austria will be called to give account for every post that she throwsforward in Central Italy, and that the rights by her exercised on the plea either of Custom-Unions or Military Conventions will be narrowly watched and scrutinized. Whereever the local liberties of a neutral nation are assailed, whether Switzerland is to be annoyed for exercising the right of asylum to which the present ruler of France owes his life, or Sardinia to be hampered in working out her domestic liberties, there, we may be sure, will the shield of England be thrown over the weak, and our influence be honorably exerted on behalf of civil and religious liberty all over the world. Above all, we may look for the summary chastisement of such impertinences as every Austrian subordinate plumes himself on inflicting on English travellers. Lord John Russell has once or twice been blamed for his overhaste. But this is precisely the point in which nobody would blame even that excess of a prompt and gallant spirit which forms not the least attractive or attaching feature of Lord John Russell's character.

Improvement in the Value of Labor in Eu-

Improvement in the Value of Labor in Europe—The Progress of Reform in England.

[From the London Globe, Dec. 31.]

Although it may be stated with truth, that in France, as compared with England, the ratio of unsound and factitious enterprise to genuine industrial energy is reversed, it is not to be dealed that there is a certain portion of active work going on in that country, besides the artificial employment given by the Emperor to win public favor. The causes which operate in stimulating the prosperity of this country extend to the Continent. There have been demands for exportable goods from the West, and especially from the southern part of America. This country, also, has created a demand in the French staple trades; the commercial facilities of intercourse with Spain have not been unfelt; and the renewed intercourse with Belgium has contributed its effect. The consequence we note in a marked rise of prices for articles of general consumption, and the wages of labor naturally follow that rise. In Paris, men who were content with four or five francs a day, now expect six or seven. The English workman, therefore, is not singular in his improved condition; for we see that he is accompanied by his French fellow-workmen; and accounts from Germany are of the same tenor, similar causes having operated also there—that is to say, the general activity of commerce throughout the world, and one, also, of our own special conses, extensive emigration. Emigration from Germany has long continued; but since 1848 it has proceeded at an accelerated ratio, under the combined influence of greater social attractions abroad, and political discontent at home. It has been attended by a rise in the value of labor, and it has now gone so far as to excite the alarm of more than one German government.

We cannot say that we receive these accounts with any disease.

by a rise in the value of labor, and it has now gone so far as to excite the alarm of more than one German government.

We cannot say that we receive these accounts with any dissatisfaction. They may disturb the calculations of some economists in this country, who have taken alarm at the rising value of industry, and have thrown out hints for means of keeping down wages; but the alarm is needless. Amongst the suggestions were these—a check to the rapid progress of emigration from this country; warnings that the emigrants in Australia would be starved for want of food; and proposals to import labor from Germany. France, and other continental countries. A very little reflection will show that these remedies are as baseless as the fears. Transmigrations of working men from the continent to this country have gone on for many years past, political causes having helped in this as well as in other migrations; and workmen of peculiar skill do not find much difficulty in obtaining employment. But we know that many of the working refugees now remaining amongst u

have long been in a state of destitution, because they cannot obtain continuous work. One reason appears to be, that the training of the continental workman does not fit him for that sustained toil which the English employer expects. Any very extensive importation of foreign workmen, therefore, is not likely to fit into our system. As to the staryation threat, it is a sheer delusion; with beef and mutton at 2½d. in Sydney, with the ample supplies of rice that Singapoor and Calcutta can furnish, and with American breadstuffs ready to seek the best market, there is no fear that the digging Crossus of Australia should be in want. And as to any systematic check to emigration by official means, nothing could be more disastrous in its moral effects, if it were practicable to persevere in it; which it would not be.

Fears have been expressed, and have not been unwarranted by theory, that the sudden influx of gold, disturbing the relations of capital to labor, might unsettle the right balance, and mise labor to a temporary prosperity, in order to visit it with a sudden reaction, in the meanwhile substantially injuring commerce. It happens, however, that with the great increase of precious metal, there has been a proportionate activity in exchange; and hitherto, at least, any superabundance of the precious metal has been absorbed by the increasing want of it. We do not learn that in any part of the country wages have risen to an unreasonable level. In the agricultural districts, where the fear was first felt, the rise has been comparatively small in any part, and in some parts none at all; the principal effect being the absorption of able-bodied pauperism. The most marked advince is that in the mining districts, where the workmen have been demanding 6d. a ton, or ls. a day in coal mining; not an advance which can be taken to disturb the social relations of the laboring class. In the meanwhile, however, there has been an extraordinary stimulus to every branch of the trades which need coal as fucl; workmen have been calle

efficient machinery for emigration would carry out such a selection without violating the feelings of emigrants or colony.

The immense emigration from this country has had two causes—one very obvious and very extensive; the other less obvious, much more limited, and only of an auxiliary character. The first motive is the desire for a better condition—the desire for an opportunity to rise in life; and the auxiliary motive is the love of greater political freedom than the workman can readily obtain in this country. Both in America and Australia the workman, with moderate industry and moderate discretion, is sure of a competency, and of full rights as a citizen. At the same time, however, that we observe such immense numbers passing from our country to those more favored lands of the working classes, we note that the very first consequence, the rising value of labor, supplies a counteractive. The concurrence of many political causes brings together statesmen like Lord John Russell, Sir William Molesworth, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Gladstone, to agree upon an extension of the franchise; and, at the same time, in the flourishing condition of the country, we have the most favorable opportunity which tranquil and hopeful times can afford for the deliberate and gradual extension of political privileges. The true means for counteracting any bad results of excessive emigration must be sought in the hopeful prospects which are opening to the working man, politically and socially, and which are promising him a gradual admission to the political privileges already enjoyed by other classes—a rising value for his commodity—a share in the material prospectty of the whole realm.

The Amazons in the Legislature

BY MRS. TIMOTHY GRAPESEED.
With firm, untrembling, martial step,
They passed within the door,
And boldly on that platform stood—
The legislative floor.

Yes, boldly stood that vig'rons band Of women spruce and bright, Resolved to vindicate that day Their majesty and might;

Resolved, with nerve of triple brass, To prove it ne'er was right To take a glass, and blind yourself By doubling your eyesight.

Aye, boldly stood that radiant group, No tremor in their breasts, Before the public gaze that day, To speak their high behests. With unabashed front they stood, And, with unflinching ken, Stared pitilessly on that mob Of modest, blushing men.

With gathered brow and flashing eye, And little nose dilated, They sternly said they must be heard, And certain things be stated:—

Here stand we, legislators all Before your august mugs, And claim protection for our homes, Hearthstones and water-jugs;

"Protection for our firesides, Old well and oaken bucket-Relief from rum, and succor for The suckers who would suck it. We tell you that our husbands, and Our brothers, sons and fathers, Will take the nasty stuff just like Their rummy old grandfathers.

"The constitution, we announce, Will be endangered quite, men continue thus to get, In their low language—tight.

"We tell you, if this thing goes on,
All virtue it will throttle,
That men will cease to hug their wives—
Hug only their rum bottle. "We tell you, when we want a kiss From husband or from lover, We will not have a scorching nose Laid on one cheek or t'other.

We will not at our tables, 'stead Of nosegays in a vase, Have noses with grog-blos All in a floral blaze.

We tell you that this game must b At once forever blocked;
We will not see immortal men
Become what they call—cock'd.
'We tell you that there's not a crime

Committed in society,
That you can't trace, by hook or crook,
To rum and inebriety. " No! there is not a single throat,

Cut clean from ear to ear, But you will find 'twas sliced by rum, Or else by lager bier. Then, legislators, to your post! Arrest this dreary slaughter; Let men, like guileless beasts and birds, Drink naught but sinless water.

We tell you that the universe
The awful deed will rue,
If men who bear the stamp divine
Thus get what they call—blue. We tell you the millenium, With all the world in clover,

Will never come if men thus get What they call—half seas over. "To Heav'n we raise our hand to-day, Extend and high uplift it, And tell you that this land you must Of all rum sellers sift it. Here stand we in this hall of State,

And where we stand we cry, That grog no longer of this realm Shall make one vast—pigstye. Here, 'midst your wisdom aggregate,
And in our shrillest tone,
We tell you that we witness things
Would melt a hard grindstone. We pierce the sky with clam'rous dole; We tell you we are martyrs, And must be, if you let these men Get tighter than our garters.

Up! up, then! legislators, up! Up! up! for glorious water; Up! up! as each one values here His mammy, wife or daughter. "Up! up! your mighty besom seize!
Your legislative broom!
Sweep all the liquor men away,
Like dirt from out a room.

Go forth! go forth! 'tis our behest, Go forth: go forth: us our benest,
With crowbar, club and mallet;
Knock all the bungs out, stave the casks
Of brandy, rum or claret."
They wheel'd about, they walk'd straight out,

They shook their little bodies, To think they'd triumph o'er mankind. His rum, and all his toddies. The legislators silly looked, All standing there together, Like slicep just snubbed in some way by A rattling old betwether. THE TROUBLE IN THE WIGWAM.

TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN ELECTORS OF THE

CITY OF NEW YORK.

At the last meeting of the Democratic Republican General Committee, the undersigned were appointed a committee to address you upon the recent separation from that body of a portion of its members. It is due to you that a statement of the facts should be presented for your judgment. It is also due to your representatives—the General Committee—that their action, if it has been proper, should receive your The undersigned, in the persanction and approval. formance of their duty, have endeavored to avoid the statement of any facts which might be made the subject of dispute, and to abstain from all censure which

might arouse unpleasant feelings.

The facts are simple. The General Committee for 1852 called the primary elections to select members of the General Committee for 1853, and in that call certain inspectors of election were named for each ward. Those inspectors, with one or two individual exceptions, held the elections, and the General Committee for 1853 was thus chosen. The evidence of that choice, in the first instance, was of course furnished by the certificates of such inspectors.

The difficulty upon which we appeal to you, elec tors, grew out of the organization of that committee. There were several causes of embarrassment in the way of harmonious organization. The vigor and as-perity of the primary conflicts naturally caused nearly every ward in the city to be contested.

The uncontested wards are believed to have been the 4th, 8th, 13th, and 18th. It is proper, however, to say that there may have been contests in these wards unknown to the undersigned. Again, the General Committee for 1852 had not called the commit tee for 1853 together as they might, by vote, have done, in accordance with usage. This omission begat serious doubts, and threatened to disturb the harmony of the democratic party, when the Grand Council of Sachems of Tammany Society, in a spirit of peace, unanimously made the following call:—

Whereas the Democratic Republican General Committee for 1852, although it directed the election of delegates from the several wards, to constitute the Democratic Republican General Committee for 1853, has omitted to provide for their organization.

And whereas, it is important that the regular organization of the democratic republican party should continue without intermission; therefore.

Resolved, That the delegates from the several wards to the Democratic Republican General Committee for 1852, elected pursuant to the call of the Democratic Republican General Committee for 1852, at the times and places stated in such call, according to the certificates of the in spectors for the wards appointed in such call, or of a majority of them, are requested to meet at Tammany Hall on Thursday evening, January 13th, 1853, at half-past 7 o'clock, for organization.

The chairman of the General Committee for 1852, although that body was dissolved, its term of office expired, and its by-laws at an end, and although it had never pretended to give him authority to do so, we presume, in a similar spirit, made the following call:—

Democratic Republican General Committee.—The memtee for 1853 together as they might, by vote, have

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—The mem-

we presume, in a similar spirit, made the following call:—

Demogratic Rescribican General Committee.—The members elect of this committee for the year 1853, are requested to meet at Tammany Hall, on the second Thursday (13th) of January, instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, P.M., pursuant to the by-laws of the committee of 1852.

The unity of time and place in these calls was fortunate, and make it necessary to consider the authority of neither.

When the doors of the committee room were opened, a vast crowd of contestants and spectators filled it. Simultaneous motions were made that Daniel E. Delavan and Alderman Barr take the chair. The persons making such motions pronounced them carried, and both gentlemen placed themselves, side by side, at the head of the table. Simultaneous motions were made on oas side that George H. Purser and Thaddeus B. Glover, and on the other, that George G. Glazier and Gershon Cohen, act as secretaries. It is proper here to remark that Mr. Delavan's seat was uncontested, and those who sustained him thought there was a manifest propriety in placing in the chair some one whose decisions might not be brought into disrepute by any supposed leaning in favor of the maintenance of his own seat. It does not seem just or delicate that any member should be placed where he can indirectly aid his claim to a seat by his power to appoint committees—to decide upon the order of questions, or the preponderance in viva voce votes. The seat of Alderman Barr was contested.

It was quite evident, when the candidates for temporary chairman were named, that peace could only be restored by getting a distinct vote from every person entitled to give one. To effect this it was necessary in the erowd, not members of the committee, should be prevailed on to withdraw. A member, to whom both chairmen assigned by the General Committee for 1852, and that others should withdraw. Both chairmen declared that motion carried. The roll of such persons was then called and responded to, and the crowd of contestants and specta

maintain. A resolution was then offered-

That all those now sitting in General Committeeis, all those holding the certificate of a majori that is, all those holding the certificate of a majority of the regular inspectors of each ward, under and according to the call of the General Committee of 1852—do now proceed to ballot for a temporary chairman.

It was moved, as an amendment, that those only having a certificate signed by all the inspectors of election in each ward, shall proceed to the election of a temporary chairman.

After considerable discussion, Alderman Barr refused to entertain the metter, on the record that it was the content of the

After considerable discussion, Alderman Barr refused to entertain the motion, on the ground that it must be previously determined who should be permitted to vote upon the resolution when submitted. The question was then taken on ayes and nays by D. E. Delavan, and the original resolution adotted—ayes 39, as follows:—Haley, Leonard, Miner, Mabbatt, Donnelly, Fletcher, Oakley, Hilton, Purser, Delavan, Wm. D. Kennedy, Steers, Farron, T. B. Glover, Walters, Andries, McKinney, Vosburgh, Cassidy, Riley, Cochrane, Woods, Froment, Shepard, Irving, F. Woods, McCarty, Eagan, McConkey, and Ryer. The following gentlemen declined voting, by arising as their names were called in the order of the roll, and protesting in their places, viz:—Hart, Jackson, Barr, West, Constantine, Glazier, and Farrington.

During the call, and before the announcement of the vote, Alderman Barr retired from his position at

During the call, and before the announcement of the vote. Alderman Barr retired from his position at the chair, and took his seat at the other end of the room. He was followed by a number of members, who immediately organized a separate body. The precise ground upon which they retired was, that those who had a certificate of a majority of inspectors had no right to vote during the temporary organization. This ground, under the circumstances, necessarily included another. There had been no call of the wards to ascertain what wards were contested. The ground of secession, therefore, amounted to this: that those who had the certificate of a majority of the inspectors, had no right to vote whether

to this: that those who had the certificate of a majority of the inspectors, had no right to vote, whether their seats were contested or not. That there may be no mistake about this matter, the undersigned quote from the official proceedings, signed by Alderman Barr himself:—

It was also resolved, that a call of the wards be made upon those gentlemen holding certificates of election signed by all the inspectors, when the following credentials were presented:—First ward—Nicholas Diamond, Michael Halpin, R. T. Mulligan; Fifth ward—H. K. Hoffmire, E. B. Hart, Joseph A. Jackson; Sixth ward—Thomas J. Barr, William Sinclair, Thomas W. Constantine; seventh ward—E. C. West, Geo. G. Glazier, John D. Farrington; Eighth ward—Richard T. Compton, Gershon Cohen; Ninth ward—H. Arcularius, Jr., Eugene McGrath; Tenth ward—Richard Norris, Joseph M. Marsh, J. W. Thorp; Treelfth ward—T. McGuire, T. J. Hagan, William L. Wiley; Fifteenth ward—R. Schell, John Wheeler, Chas. D. Meade.

Such a ground is not only extremely unjust, but

Thorp: Twelfth ward—T. McGuire, T. J. Hagan, William L. Wiley; Fifteenth ward—R. Schell, John Wheeler, Chas. D. Meade.

Such a ground is not only extremely unjust, but anti-democratic and anti-republican. In the national government, and in every State in the Union, the certificates of a majority of the inspectors are taken as prima facie evidence of election. The decision by majorities controls amongst the people, in all legislative bodies, in judicial tribunals, in common councils, in boards of supervisors and commissioners. It has always been maintained in Tammany Hall, without question, before the present time. The undersigned concede that Alderman Barr and his supporters sincerely believe that the majority doctrine is dangerous; but they believe from habit, and upon principle, that there is no safety in any other doctrine. Look at the nature of an inspector's certificate. It is the official testimony of the persons signing it that the person to whom it is given is elected. It is true it is not conclusive evidence. It may be shown to be false or fraudulent; but it is some evidence, and good evidence until it is impeached. If, then, two inspectors signs a certificate for one person, and one inspector signs a certificate for another, it is clear that the former has twice as much evidence in his favor as the latter. That person is entitled to sit as a member who has the best evidence of his election. a member who has the best evidence of his election. During a temporary organization, and until contested cases can be heard, the only evidence of election is the certificates of the inspectors. The certificate of two inspectors is certainly better evidence than the certificate of one.

But this new and anti-democratic principle involves the Barr Committee themselves in fatal difficulties. The General Committee is composed of sixty members, when all the seats are full. At the time of the secession there were, however, but fiftyning members, were the secretary of the second of the seco

bers, when all the seats are full. At the time of the secession there were, however, but fifty-nine members, one gentlemen having positively declined to serve, and the members from his ward not having then filled his place. There was evidence of the election of fifty-nine, and a majority of that number was necessary to constitute a quorum, according to the rule which prevails in all parliamentary bedies, before the majority permits a smaller number to constitute a quorum. The Barr Committee, therefore,

when they decided that they had only evidence of the election of twenty-five members, decided in effect, that although there was evidence of the election of some members of the committee, there was no evidence of the election of enough members to organize the body itself. Upon what principle, then, can Alderman Barr and his associates organize or pass resolutions? Upon their own assertion, and one plain and indisputable rule, they are no committee, and never were.

Nevertheless, though still-born, they resolve in the following words:—

That the committee adjourn, to meet on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of deciding upon the contested seats of those claiming to have been elected as members of this committee.

With twenty-five members, they assume the right to decide contested seats. This is directly maintaining that a minority of the General Committee can manufacture a majority. This the undersigned deny. No such doctrine was ever before put forth in Tammany Hall, or in any democratic organization.

Consider the consequences of such a doctrine. Every man by himself is a minority of the body. Fifty-nine minorities, upon the principle asserted, may gather to themselves fifty-nine committees, each of which would have an equal right to sit in Tammany Hall and act for the whole democratic party. It is quite apparent that the largeness or smallness of the minority makes no difference in the principle. But, while there are fifty-nine minorities in the committee there is and can be but one majority, and this majority can never be represented by any smaller number until a formal rule or resolution is adopted by that majority, allowing a smaller number to represent it. No such rule was adopted before the members of the Barr Committee seceded, and they are of course powerless to adopt any such rule.

If these views be correct, the seceders are without power to settle contested seats, or do any other act, as a committee. Moreover, they have seceded in violation of the doctrine that the

Committee. Every democrat must concede that this state of affairs was lamentable, and boded no good to democratic principles. It was necessary that the question should be settled, and it was settled.

How it was settled, requires a brief statement of facts. Tammany Hall is the property of Tammany Society, a benevolent institution, of ancient establishment, though not incorporated till 1805. It has been the happy destiny of that Hall to be the home of a resolute democracy, and the temple of those who were devoted to republican principles. It is a place of historic associations. All its trophies have been gained in battle for popular rights. In various political convulsions, since the time of Jefferson, men, in anger and disappointment, have quit its protection and sought to build a new Tammany; but it has been their fate either to fall into the whig party, or, after fruitless wanderings, amidst uncongenial people, to return to their own kith and kin, in the home of their early days.

The affairs of Tammany Society are usually managed by the Grand Council of Sachems, who have the general control of the Hall itself, and the power to decide who shall occupy it.

In 1842 a lease was executed by Tammany Society to Mr. Howard, who, together with Mr. Brown, are the present occupants. In that lease Mr. Howard covenanted

That the present Democratic Republican General Committee of the city of New York, and their successors, shall have the privilege of holding all their political meetings in said Tammany Hall, during the continuance of this lease and the renewal thereof.

He also covenanted that he would not

Let or lease, directly or indirectly, any part of the said premises to any other political party whatsoever, calling themselves committees, or otherwise, for the purpose of holding and propose of holding all principles of the Democratic Republican General Committee of the city of New York, of which Elijah F. Purdy is at present chairman.

And he further covenanted that

In case there should be at any time a doubt ari

man.

And he further covenanted that
In case there should be at any time a doubt arising in his mind, or that of his assigns, or in the mind of the Grand Sachem of Tammany Society, for the time being, or any difficulty whatever between them in ascertaining the political character of any political party who shad be desirous of obtaining admission to said building for the purpose of holding a political meeting, either might give notice in writing to the Father of the Council of the said Society, in which event it was made the duty of the Father of the Council to assemble the Grand Council to whom the question as to the political character of such person or persons seeking to be admitted into such building, for the purpose aforesaid, shall be submitted, \* \* when the same shall be passed upon, and decided by the said Grand Council of said Society, who shall immediately thereupon give; a notice in writing of such lection, \* \* which decision, so notified, shall be final, conclusive, and binding.

Under these provisions, the undersigned have been informed that Mr. Brown and the Grand Sachem both gave notice to the Father of the Council. Such notices made it imperatively the duty of the Council to decide. In order to decide it was requisite that they should take evidence. The Council therefore gave notice that they would sit

For the purpose of receiving credentials from those persons who claim to have been elected to the Democratic Republican General Committee for the year 1553.

The majority submitted their credentials. What transpired in the council room is not known to the public; but from a published protest, signed by Alderman Barr, it is evident that the minority refused

public; but from a published protest, signed by Al-derman Barr, it is evident that the minority refused

public; but from a published protest, signed by Alderman Barr, it is evident that the minority refused to submit their credentials, or to furnish any other evidence of their right. The Sachems, therefore, decided by resolution—
That the following persons, having been certified by all, or a majority of the inspectors appointed by the Democratic Republican General Committee for 1852, to hold the primary meetings called by that committee, for the election of the committees for 1853, are severally entitled to seats in that committee to 1853, are severally entitled to seats in that committee, until it shall otherwise determine, viz.:

[Then follow the names of thirty-seven persons.]
By a second resolution they called such persons together, on the 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M. By a third resolution they
Resolved, That the committee to be organized under, and in pursannee of the preceding resolutions, is hereby declared to be the Democratic Republican General Committee for 1853, and as such, entitled to the use of Tammany Hall, to the exclusion of all other political bodies, except those duly called by the Grand Council of the Tammany Society, or by or under the authority of the said Pemocratic Republican General Committee as organized under these resolutions.

Upon this decision, the lesses of Tammany Hall, as the undersigned are informed, notified Alderman Barr's committee that they could not have a room is

under these resolutions.

Upon this decision, the lesses of TammanyHall, as the undersigned are informed, notified Alderman Barr's committee that they could not have a room in that building. All this the Sachems were obliged to do, under their lease, as representatives of Tammany Society, the owners of Tammany Hall. The committee of Alderman Barr denied certain of "the general political principles" of the committee of which Elijah F. Purdy was chairman. They insisted that the minority of a general committee could act as a general committee without any delegation of authority to do so from the majority. They asserted that the certificate of a majority of the inspectors of election furnished no evidence of election to those who held it. Here they attacked two principles which lie at the basis of all party organization, and are everywhere recognized as democratic principles. And more than that they claim a right to hire a room, separate from the majority, in a building in which they have no property whatsoever. But by the lease only the successors of Mr. Purdy's committee are at liberty to meet as a general committee in Tammany Hall. Does the minority constitute a general committee, in succession to that body? They have no quorum, nor regularly elected officers, or organization. They have disregarded the well-known and established rules of organization, and, of course, are nothing more than a self-constituted committee. It may be added that the right exercised by the Sachems has been exercised before. On two occasions they have excluded persons, claiming to act as general committees, from Tammany Hall. On another occasion they recommended the assembling of a convention, and the election of a general committee. No objection was made to these acts.

But now it is objected, in the protest published by Alderman Barr, that Tammany is a benevolent so-

vention, and the election of a general committee. No objection was made to these acts.

But now it is objected, in the protest published by Alderman Barr, that Tammany is a benevolent society. But benevolent societies have the same right as others to determine who shall occupy their property. If the supporters of Alderman Barr should attempt to meet in a hospital, an insane asylum, or any other benevolent institution, it could not, even plausibly, be urged that by refusing to permit them to meet, the society had arrogated the power of determining their political character. To carry this illustration further: If some were permitted to meet, and others excluded, it could not be said that the act was an interference with their political rights. The whole argument resolves itself into this—that the Sachems have the right to say who may meet in their building. No one has any right there without their permission or that of the lessee.

But it should be borne in mind that the Sachems have not excluded the members of Alderman Barr's committee from Tammany Hall, except in the assumed character of a general committee. As individuals, they have still the privilege of assembling with the majority in the organization to which they belong. That unjority is desirous that they should return. They have twice postponed the decision of the contested seats in order to give the minority an opportunity to do so. They have now ample time to present their certificates to the committee, and it is sincerely hoped that their good judgment and sense of justice will induce them to act in this matter upon democratic principles. Much importance has been attached to the political views of members in this division, and some attempt has been made to represent those who sup

port Mr. Delavan as opposed to the national decracy. The undersigned state, wit i great piesses that this charge does not come either from the office or any leading members of that body of which Aldman Barr claims to be chairman. It is, however worth an wering before you. No man supports of democratic platform of 1852; no man supports of democratic platform of 1852; no man supports of democratic platform of 1852; no man supports who was not active in the election of Pierce as King; no man supports him whose previous opinior alliances have been why. If it be necessary say more, they will add that nearly every man we sustains Mr. Delavan sustained Cass and Butter 1848. Perhaps they ought not to mention this, it he unity of the democratic party cannot be promoted by any allusion to past divisions. Whatever a opinions may be concerning past questions, our desired the concerning that we should unite up present questions, that we may give complete surance to a democratic administration that its policy will be supported by an active and united democratic. B. Sheparan, Jacob F. Oberlary, Thos. H. Faron.

THOS. H. PARON. Our New Hampshire Corresp

How " Pennarook on the Merrymake," had well night experienced the Fate of Greece and Rome Its Pro-vidential Rescue by Pilgrims from the Emper State"—Great Arrival of Soft and Hard-Shells at the Engle Hotel—"General Time of Health" there -All the Tribes of Tammany teles a Smoke, Gen. Pierce furnishing Pipes and To

a Smoke, Gen. Pierce furnishing Proc and To-bacco—The Hatchet Reported to have been Buried, at least, temporarily, Arc. Arc.

A week ago this political "Meeca of the Nine-teenth Century" gave signs of having been cutical deserted by pilgrims. The Legislature had adjourned and left town; Gen. Pierce had not returned from Andover, where he had been staying a week after his late affliction, in company with Mrs. Pierce, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Aiken; consequent ly, the town was comparatively abandoned by cot-siders, and entirely so by foreign politicians. The hotels languished, and the proprietors were making up their minds to retire for the season, on the laurels they have gained during the present fall and winter campaign, and patiently await the arrival of next summer's travel to the lakes and mountains, for another rush. The railroad companies, also, sould of us, were beginning to congratulate themselves of having recently made a quarterly dividend, and or-ried liberal surplus balances to the credit side of their ledgers—otherwise a bad depreciation might have re-sulted to their stocks. In fine, our whole population which, for six months past, has very naturally has its head nearly turned with the variations of the pe litical compass, had begun to relapse into its primi-tive state of modest retiracy, to appreciate the ex-cellent sleighing, to throng "Depot Hall" one eve-ning in the week at the lecture before the "Penna. cook, Lyceum," and "Rumford Hall," another, to "chase away the glowing hours with flying feet," to "chase away the glowing hours with flying feet," to attend an occasional party or sewing circle, "go to meeting" (as the old Plymouth Pilgrims taught their children to say) half or the whole day on Sunday, &c. Concord appeared to be returning to its ancient simplicity. Its recently acquired celebrity seemed to have "gin out," entirely. The politicians had gone, and no fresh arrivals had come. The Mecon on the Merrimack was apparently deserted. Other lo's occupation had become non est.

But suddenly a change came over the spirit of the dream. The President elect returned from Andover on Monday last. His Secretary, Mr. Webster, had re-turned from Washington on the previous Saturday. The special telegraphic despatch in the Heball of Tuesday morning, announced these facts. Your sheet reached Concord, by regular course of mail, on the following (Wednesday) morning, and with it came at least balf a score of pilgrims. The afternoon train brought a fresh instalment; the evening train still another. Thursday increased the number of arrivals at the Eagle Hotel, and they have been coming ever since, evidently to the satisfaction of Major Gibson and the proprietors of our new gas wor who have taken a contract to throw a little on the subject of the new cabinet, through branches of some elegant chandeliers, which the Major has recently had put up in General Pierce's suit of parlors.

The prominent feature in this new, sudden, and

somewhat unexpected advent-for which I have

shown that the HERALD must be held responsible

has been a tremendous rush of New York politicians, already just announced in your columns. "Barn-burners" and "hunkers," "soft shells" and "hard shells," have all been here, opening their specimens for cabinet furniture to the boss workman, evidently much to his edification and gratification. On Thur day afternoon the cars brought the following agents for New York samples of softshell:—Lieut. Governor Sanford E. Church, of Albion; Peter Cagger and Comptroller Wright, of Albion; They took rooms at the Eagle; and, after partaking of a late dinner, immediately proceeded to business. Friday morning they took a stroll round town, visiting the State prison among other places, and examining its internal arrangement under the efficient supervision of the excellent warden, Colonel Rufus Dow, who resigned his place to the last Legislature, to take effect on the first of February, much to the regret of everybody. Colonel Dow has been in office for about two years, and is the first warden the State has had, for a long time, who has conducted the institution so as to make it a source of revenue to the Treasury. The Legislature, in appreciation of his services, at its late session, voted to increase his last year's salary from \$800 to \$1,000. Colonel D. is about to become a member of the Boston business community. A few days since, the contractors and officers at the prison presented him an elegant silver pitcher, with inscriptions thereon, in token of their esteem. Colonel Dow, I learn, accompanied his New York guests through the various apartments of his establishment, and, on their return, they will doubtless render a good report of its conduct and appearance to those of your public men interested in the subject of maintaining good prison discipline. On Friday afternoon, Lieutenant Governor Church and party were about to leave on their return home, by the half past three o'clock train, and had their baggage placed on the depot coach accordingly. Before leaving the Eagle, however, the arrival of Judge Beardisley, of Utica, Messes, Job Pierson, of Troy, and R. E. Peckham, of Albany, with specimens of hard shell patterns for General Pierce's inspection, as is understood, caused them to change their minds and order the aforesaid baggage back to their minds and order the aforesaid baggage back to their minds and complain. day afternoon the cars brought the following agents for New York samples of soft shell:-Lieut. Governor Sanford E. Church, of Albion; Peter Cagger and

Personal Intelligence.

Arrived at the St Nicholas—Frederick Lehman, Liverpool; Captain Boyce, Georgetown, D. C.; George Cowell, London; Captain Robinson, British Royal Navy.

At the Irving—Commander Mayo, U. S. N.; Dr. M. P. Jarvis, U. S. A.; M. H. Beecher, U. S. N.; T. J. Haines, U. S. A.

At the Howard-Judge Pratt, Oregon.

Washington Irving, Esq., the distinguished author, visited Mount Vernon on the 21st inst., and in the evening attended the levce of President Fillmore.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, is detained from his seat in the House of Representatives by indisposition.

Ex. Gov. Boutwell and ex. Livut. Gov. Cushman, of Massachusetts, have been amounted untilex.

Mr. Meagher will address the citizens of Salem, Mass., on the 31st inst.